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VOL. X. PITTSBURGH, MONDAY MORNING, APRIL 28, 1873. NO. 195.

FIRST EDITION.

BANK FAILURE.

Defaulting Cashier—The Old Story of Stock Speculations—The Institution Literally Cleaned Out.

NEW YORK, April 26.—Rumors began to circulate in Wall street to-day soon after noon concerning the solvency of the Atlantic National bank. The bank originally started twenty years ago as a State institution, but was changed into a National bank soon after the act authorizing such banks was passed by Congress. The capital upon which it did business was fixed at $500,000. The bank sustained severe losses soon after its opening by the depreciation of securities which it held as collateral for loans, and which were not redeemed, consequently it has never had the reputation of being strong, and many bankers and business men in the street did not even know that such a concern existed. Its checks passed regularly through the Clearing House, which was first advised of its condition to-day. Although the Clearing House officials had not regarded the bank as strong, they were not prepared for the disclosures which took place at about one o'clock, when F. L. Taintor, cashier, stepped in, and after asking for Mr. Tappan, chairman of the Clearing House Examining Committee, announced that the bank was insolvent, and that he was a defaulter to the amount of $400,000, which he had taken from the funds and lost in stock speculations. Tappan, who is President of the Gallatin National bank, was perfectly astounded at the revelation, and immediately made preparations for an examination of the bank and its affairs, on the part of the Clearing House Committee, which is authorized to take such course for protection of banks and the public. Taintor, the cashier, told Tappan he had come to him, because he felt more like giving him the information than any one else, and that he wished to aid in whatever investigation might take place. The session of the bank's embarrassment reached the street so late in the afternoon that but few depositors gathered about the doors to raise a cry for their money. One customer, who had deposited a few hundred dollars, at 2:30 gained an entrance and talked rather lively for a short time concerning the interests of those who took money up to the last moment, when they knew that they were hopelessly insolvent; but with that and one or two other trifling exceptions the affair passed off very quietly. The Directors, who were to have made an examination in the afternoon of the bank and its securities, at the request of the President, finding that other parties were at work to accomplish the same end under difficult auspices, merely stood around, seemingly bewildered, and loudly protested that they had not entertained the slightest suspicion of the bank's insolvency up to that afternoon. They said that they had always examined the securities carefully, and had not retained any deficient assets either in them or in the cash. The Examining Committee, consisting of Messrs. Tappan, Leveridge, Hayes, Hunter and Perkins, gave the fullest details in their possession of the losses and the actual state of affairs. They went through the securities carefully, throwing out those bad and figured up as nearly as possible the cash on hand, in this way arriving approximately at the assets. While they were engaged in this work a messenger was sent for a warrant upon which to arrest Taintor, who was actively assisting the committee in arriving at the true condition of affairs. The cashier was not informed of this movement, although he undoubtedly expected it. United States Deputy Marshal Purvis arrived at about five o'clock at the bank and awaited orders from the examiners to make the arrest. At about seven the work was finished and it was found that the deficit, independent of capital and surplus, amounted to $504,000. About $180,000 of this amount could be traced to bad debts, for which the cashier was not responsible. About $420,000 of the losses were made by him in his stock speculations. It was found that besides using the funds of the bank for purposes of speculation, he had also counted $100,000 in greenbacks and left for safe keeping in the bank. Two tickets were also found in a drawer representing $75,000 of gold as assets. The money and securities of the establishment had been effectually cleaned out and the drawers and pigeon holes in safe used for their accommodation were almost empty. So far Taintor has not instituted found their labors comparatively light. As the concern had gone to smash, it took them but little time to wade through the ruins. It was found that among the depositors the State figures as a creditor to the amount of $30,000, which had been placed there as having been derived from canal tolls. The Western Union Telegraph Company kept an account averaging about $15,000. At the time of the failure the total amount of deposits, as computed by the Examining Committee, was $2,000,000. It was thought that the depositors out of the assets of the bank, will realize about fifty per cent. of their money, and if stockholders can stand the assessments for which they are liable the depositors will be entirely reimbursed.

Taintor, the cashier, was committed to Ludlow street jail, under bail of $400,000 in stock speculations, chiefly in Pacific Mail.

THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, April 27, 1873, 7 P. M.

PROBABILITIES.

The temperature will continue increasing very generally from the Mississippi to the Atlantic seaboard. For the Northwest and upper lakes, and thence to the lower Ohio and lower Missouri valley, cloudy weather, falling barometer, fresh to brisk southeasterly to northeasterly winds and occasional rain. For the Southwest and Western Gulf States southeasterly and southerly winds, falling barometer, threatening and rainy weather. For the upper Ohio valley and Kentucky, winds veering to southeasterly, increasing cloudy and warm weather. For the lower lakes and the States generally clear weather, with northwesterly to southwesterly winds and higher temperature. For Canada and New England, northwesterly winds, partly cloudy and cool weather. Cautionary signals are ordered for Mobile, New Orleans, Duluth, Chicago, Milwaukee and Grand Haven.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Dispatches received Saturday evening at Detroit from the north indicate the speedy opening of navigation.

Hon. Lewis Walker, of Flint, Michigan, Representative from Genesee county, died at Lansing Saturday morning.

As the Southern train on the Memphis and Louisville Railroad approached Trezvant station, Tenn., Saturday, a lady named Mrs. Elliott attempted to cross the track in front of the engine and was run over and instantly killed.

Carl Schurz sailed for Europe on Saturday.

May 16th is the day fixed for the opening of the New York canals.

The steamships Mosel, from Bremen, and Glamorgan, from Cardiff, arrived at New York on Saturday.

Capt. Williams arrived at Halifax yesterday from the wreck of the Atlantic. The divers have resumed operations and recovered some cargo and the bodies of two steerage passengers in a good state of preservation. The wreckers were preparing to blow a hole in the upper side of the ship.

At Annapolis, Md., Saturday morning, in the case of Elizabeth G. Wharton, indicted for an attempt to murder Eugene Van Ness, a *nolle prosequi* was entered by the Prosecuting Attorney, thus ending the Wharton trials.

Bill Brown *alias* Campbell, the negro roustabout who assaulted Thomas Poole, mate of the steamer Grand Tower at Cairo on Thursday night was arrested at that place Saturday on receipt of a telegram from Memphis announcing the death of Doyle from his injuries. Brown acknowledges making the assault and says that it was in revenge for a blow given him by Doyle three weeks ago.

Nashville, Tenn., on Friday night was visited by a frost which nipped the corn and seriously damaged fruit and vegetables in that locality and Middle Tennessee.

The Odd Fellows of Little Rock, Ark., celebrated Saturday the fifty-sixth anniversary of Odd Fellowship in America by a procession and banquet.

Hon. S. S. Cox has sent a check to the Treasury of the United States for his "back pay" as member of Congress.

The village of Stanton, on the Memphis and Louisville Railroad, was destroyed by fire Saturday night. No particulars. Loss estimated at $40,000.

Three thousand people witnessed the base ball game at Philadelphia, Saturday, between the Athletic and Baltimore clubs. The former were the victors. Score eleven to four.

The employees of the United States Watch Company at West End, Jersey City, have struck, it is said, in consequence of the non-payment of wages for the past month, due Friday last, and the irregularity of payments made some time previously. The employees number about two hundred and fifty men and women.

Early Saturday evening, Seraphia Serpa and Manuel Mantilla, Cubans, residing in Brooklyn, quarreled in a saloon in Malden Lane, and Serpa shot Mantilla in the head, inflicting a dangerous wound.

There was a heavy frost, and ice made at Columbia, South Carolina, Saturday morning. Young cotton was killed in that vicinity.

The propeller Equinox, the first vessel of the season, left Buffalo yesterday morning for Cleveland. At 3 P. M. she reached Windmill Point, and was slowly making her way through the mass of floating ice which had come down from the upper lakes.

Wm. W. Reynolds, for nearly forty years a merchant in Poughkeepsie, N. Y., died there yesterday from a stroke of paralysis. He was well known among grain dealers of the West.

The steamers Celtic and Wisconsin, from Liverpool, arrived at New York yesterday.

A movement is on foot among the Crispins of New York to strike for eight hours and an increase of wages. The societies held a secret meeting and resolved to adopt it as an early day.

The United States arsenal erected in 1812 on Jersey City Heights will be torn down after the 1st of May.

Rev. Thomas Yocum and Thos. G. Idearne started from Cincinnati to New York to-day to receive the body of Bishop McIlvaine and bring it to that place for burial.

Fifteen hundred singing birds of different varieties, imported from Germany by a society organized for that purpose, were turned loose in the suburbs of Cincinnati yesterday. The object is to domesticate them in this country if possible.

Ives Letrocqua, a quartermaster on board the steamship Pereire, at New York, committed suicide yesterday by jumping from the yard arm to the dock.

The Western Union Telegraph Company moved yesterday into their magnificent new office on the southwest corner of Lasalle and Washington streets, Chicago, immediately opposite the site of the office occupied by them before the fire.

A farmer named McDonald while intoxicated lay on the track of the Nashville, Lawson, St. Louis and Southeastern Railroad, about six miles from Henderson, Ky., on Saturday and was run over and killed.

Herman H. Schultz, for many years foreman of the *Journal* office in Evansville, Ind., died yesterday after an illness of four years.

Jno. McLaughlin's Occidental parlors, Chicago, were yesterday raided upon by constables representing three sets of creditors. A mob gathered round the place in the evening, burst the hall door, and would undoubtedly have lynched McLaughlin had he been found. All the movable property has been taken away by the officers, and the abomination is a thing of the past.

Many branches of business in San Francisco are almost paralyzed by the epizootic. A few fatal cases are reported and the disease is spreading rapidly.

The body of General Canby is expected to arrive at San Francisco from Portland by the steamer of Tuesday.

Inducements Offered

FOR CASH and to PROMPT MEN, on sugars. All kinds of groceries and flour at the Checkered Front, Pittsburgh. T. C. Jenkins.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

Progress of the Lake Erie and Louisville Line.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

LIMA, OHIO, April 26, 1873.

It is understood here that the Lake Erie and Louisville Railroad will be completed to Cambridge City, Indiana, this year. A force of graders have commenced on the line between St. Marys, Ohio, and Union City, Indiana, and as soon as the weather settles work will begin in earnest. The work of laying iron between Lima and St. Marys, is progressing slowly, owing to so much rain. J. H. Bargoon, Superintendent, and E. L. Bennett, Chief Engineer, have this portion of the line in charge, and will reach St. Marys in as short a time as possible.

CRIMES.

A Desperado Secured by Citizens.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

IRONTON, OHIO, April 28, 1873.

Charles Sesher, who, in company with James Robinson, committed the assault on Mrs. Barnett, at Hanging Rock, Thursday night, came back to Hanging Rock from Kentucky, where he had decamped to. The citizens arrested him and wound him around with bed cords and turned him over to the officers. He was such a desperate case that the establishments at Hanging Rock ordered their men to quit work and scour the country in search of him. Sesher and Robinson were both tried before the Mayor to-day for assault with intent to commit rape, and found over to Court. Sesher's bail is one thousand and Robinson's five hundred dollars.

Attempted Suicide at Fort Wayne.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

FORT WAYNE, IND., April 26, 1873.

A young married woman named Barnler attempted to commit suicide last night by swallowing a large quantity of morphine, but by powerful emetics and a stomach pump her life was saved.

Arrested for Horse Stealing.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

FORT WAYNE, IND., April 26, 1873.

The notorious G. E. Graham has again been arrested, charged with stealing a horse, saddle and bridle from Willard M. Vaugh, of Arcola, Indiana, last night.

Two Cases of Suicide in Chicago.

CHICAGO, April 27.—Two cases of suicide were reported here to-day. Miss Crawford, a beautiful and estimable lady, living with her brother at 643 West Washington street, hung herself this forenoon, during the absence of the family at church, to a hook in her closet, and was found dead on their return. She had been for some time an invalid, and was unfortunately laboring under temporary aberration of mind. This afternoon John Coffee, a laboring man, blew the top of his head off with a shot-gun at his boarding house, corner of Maxwell and Clinton streets. Whisky is said to be the cause.

CASUALTIES.

Railroad Employee Killed at Zanesville.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

ZANESVILLE, O., April 27, 1873.

James Murphy, a employee of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, was killed last night by falling off a train and being run over. His body was dragged for some distance until it reached Licking bridge, where it fell into the river.

Seriously Injured Internally.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

LIMA, OHIO, April 27, 1873.

One of our citizens, Barling Smith, while removing a portion of his house, on Friday, was caught in such a way as to cause him serious internal injuries. It is thought the affair will terminate fatally.

An Old Man, His Daughter and Five Children Burned to Death.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

LAFAYETTE, IND., April 27, 1873.

Between eleven and twelve o'clock last night a fire occurred about two miles south of Otis, a small station at the crossing of the L., N. A. and C. and Lake Shore Railroads, in which an old man, apparently, named Kiees, together with his daughter and five children were burned to death. The origin of the fire is not known.

Terrible Accident to a Farmer.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

HAZLETON, IND., April 27, 1873.

Marquis Ford, a respectable farmer, residing about four miles east of this place, met with a terrible accident last night, causing his death this morning. He was brought in a load of wheat, when he accidentally fell through the floor of the barn, striking on a log about forty feet from the ground. After transacting his business, contrary to his usual custom he visited a saloon, and it is supposed was under the influence of liquor when starting home last night. At one point the road is very rough, and runs along a deep embankment. Here his horses plunged, throwing him to the ground, and piling wagon and load upon him, breaking his back and crushing his ribs. In this terrible condition he remained conscious until found this morning by his father, who could not extricate him until he received assistance from neighbors. The unfortunate man expired at 11:30 this morning.

Woman Burned to Death.

CINCINNATI, O., April 27.—A woman named Jenny Haggerty, a paralytic, was burned to death in her sleeping room about midnight to-night. She occupied a tenement, the passage to which led through a stable loft; the stable was burned isolating her from assistance. The damage to the property was slight.

FIRES.

Store and Warehouse at Oak Hill, Ohio. Burned.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

MOUNT VERNON, O., April 26, 1873.

The store and warehouse belonging to the Madison Furnace Company, at Oak Hill, Ohio, was destroyed by fire last night, originating in the warehouse while being smoked. Loss seven thousand dollars; no insurance.

Oil Fire and Explosion at Antwerp, Pa.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

ANTWERP CITY, PA., April 27, 1873.

Hurlings & Crary Well, on Stanton farm, was burned last night about eight o'clock. The well has just been torpedoed and pumped about two hours when, it commenced to flow large quantities of oil, some of which escaped through a ditch leading to the engine house when it ignited and in a moment everything surrounding was enveloped in the flames. About twenty minutes after the fire broke out exploded with terrific force. The dome of the boiler was thrown to a distance of four hundred yards. One of the flues penetrated the wall of a house some distance from the accident, finally lodging in the family bed room. We have the pleasure to state, however, that no one was injured, although many narrow escapes are reported. The entire structure is a total loss, except the engine, which is but slightly damaged.

A other explosion was reported early this morning, of nothing definite is known concerning it at this time.

Hotel on Fire—Narrow Escape of Boarders.

PATERSON, N. J., April 27.—A fire in the Ocean Charles Hotel, opposite the Erie depot, this morning completely gutted the first floor, and the whole building was considerably damaged by fire and water. A number of boarders narrowly escaped with their lives by leaping from the upper windows of adjoining buildings. One man, who jumped from the third story to the ground, was very badly hurt. Two women were seriously injured and several firemen nearly suffocated.

Catholic Bishop Consecrated at Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, MD., April 27.—Rev. W. H. Gross was to-day consecrated Bishop of Savannah at the Cathedral, in the presence of an immense congregation. An imposing procession moved from the Arch Episcopal residence to the Cathedral at 11 o'clock. There were present fifty clergy and sixty seminarians, besides numerous altar boys. The altars were very brilliant. Most Rev. J. R. Bailey, Archbishop of Baltimore, was consecrator, with Bishop Becker, of Wilmington, as senior assistant, and Bishop Shanahan, of Richmond, junior assistant; Rev. John Foley as assistant priest; Fathers Volz and Lee as deacons of honor; the sermon was by Father Chapman, and sub-deacon Father Bartlett. Bishops Wood of Philadelphia, Shanahan of Harrisburg, Mullin of Erie, Domenec of Pittsburgh and Wimmns of Boston, were present. The sermon was preached by Father Warrick, of the Redemptorist order. Haydn's coronation mass was rendered by choice musical talent, and Rossini's offertorium Imposing. The ceremonies, which were very Imposing, were commenced at 11 A. M. and were concluded at 3 P. M.

Darwinism Exemplified—A Moustrosity.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

FORT WAYNE, IND., April 26, 1873.

Darwin's connecting link made its appearance here yesterday, a child being born that was partly human and partly monkey. It has a tail about six inches long on its shoulders. Its limbs and a portion of its body are human and well formed, but the upper part of its head are animal, and are covered with a yellowish brown hair. Its eyes are set in the highest part of its head. Its ears are animal. The monstrosity was born dead.

More Indian Troubles Anticipated.

VIRGINIA, NEVADA, April 26.—It is reported that a number of young Piute bucks, who spent the winter among the settlements in this portion of the State, lately disappeared, well armed, to the mountains. It is supposed they have gone to join the Sheepeater tribes, from whom more trouble is anticipated. Signal fires have been noticed in the mountains eastward and southward and are evidently Indians beyond the pale of ignorance concerning them. Large numbers of Piutes are still in this vicinity perfectly quiet.

The Louisiana Troubles.

BATON ROUGE, April 27, *via* NEW ORLEANS.—A detachment of twenty-five Metropolitan police, armed with Winchester rifles and one piece of artillery, arrived here last evening from New Orleans and left this morning for Port Vincent, Livingstone parish, for the purpose of installing the appointees of Kellogg. The steamer Hunt at Harrell's Ferry, Amite river, at noon to-day by a committee of three persons representing the Port Vincent party, and it is presumed that matters will be adjusted without bloodshed.

Gambling Houses to be Suppressed.

ST. LOUIS, April 26.—By order of the Board of Police Commissioners, Chief of Police McDonough to-day served a notice on the keepers of all gambling houses in the city that it is the unqualified determination of the Police Commissioners to suppress gambling houses, and that every means at their command will be used to accomplish this end. In compliance with this order all gambling houses in the city were closed to-night.

Sailors' Strike in Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, O., April 26.—A sailors' strike commenced here on Friday afternoon for an increase of wages from $2 to $2 50 per day. Several loaded vessels from the lake region have arrived, but will go through to their destination by tugs. Vessel captains express the determination to resist the strike and are confident of success. Measures have been taken by the city authorities to prevent any disturbance.

Leprosy in the Sandwich Islands.

[From the Honolulu Gazette, March 5th.]

Dr. Trousseau and Hon. S. G. Wilder, of the Board of Health, visited the Leper Settlement at Kalanpapa on Monday, on Wednesday and Thursday of last week. They found the settlement numbered over 600 persons, of whom about 120 were the natives who lived in the village prior to the selection as a hospital site, who, as owners of the land, prefer to remain on it. There are over 400 lepers, and about 100 relatives, who have gone to self-banished rather than be separated from their kin. The patients appeared there, from every island of the group, were as contented as could be expected. No complaint was made by any one, and in answer to inquiries, all said they had an abundance of food and everything they wanted. Few realize the magnitude of this work. The plague is extending, and with all the vigilance of the authorities to check it by isolating every new case, it is rapidly spreading, chiefly among the young who inherit it from their parents. The very worst cases are boys and girls; and to establish and carry out the rule that every child tainted with the disease must be torn from its parents, and banished for life among strangers and lepers, seems cruel. Yet this is now being done every month with natives.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

DEATH OF A NAVY VETERAN.

Southern Colored Labor Organization

The Japan and China Mails.

NEW OFFICIAL POSTAGE STAMPS.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 27, 1873.

Another Veteran of the Navy Gone.

The death of Commodore John H. Aulick, of the United States Navy, in this city to-day, has caused great regret among a large circle of friends. The Commodore had been sixty-three years and six months in the service. He was born in Virginia and appointed from Maryland. He entered the service November 15, 1809, and up to the time of his death had seen twenty-three years and nine months of sea service, and ten years and three months on shore, leaving twenty-nine years and six months of duty, or unemployed. His last cruise terminated in June, 1853. At the time of his death he was the oldest officer on the list of Commodores retired after forty years' service, or attaining the age of sixty-two years, under the acts of Congress of 1861 and 1864.

A Colored Labor Organization.

About two years ago an organization of colored persons was effected in New Orleans having in view the proper regulation of work amongst its members. This movement has since gained not only stability but has increased in numbers. It computates such a distribution of colored labor that at places where there is an excess the surplus will be sent to points where labor is in demand, and in this way secure an equalization. The organization is opposed to strikes, and has in it also provisions for the care of members unable to work on account of sickness. For the purpose of defeating the range of usefulness of this organization, it is proposed to build a convention of colored people favoring its objects in this city, on May 26th. If sufficiently attended to warrant such action, a National society will be formed.

A Difficult Question.

Tee loss of the Pacific mail steamer America has put that company in a tight place. The law requires that the Japan and China mails shall be carried in American built vessels. The contract with the Postoffice Department is of course based on the act of Congress granting a subsidy to the company for carrying these mails. The question has been submitted to the Postmaster General as to what effect the sinking of the mails of June 1st on a foreign built steamer would have. The amount allowed the company for each trip is forty-two thousand dollars, provided the mails are carried upon the terms of the act. The law is explicit, and it is not thought that the Department has the power to suspend it. The occasion of it is not from any fault of the company. It is understood if the Postmaster General declines, the company will trust to the leniency of Congress for the amount of subsidy for that one trip.

The New Official Postage Stamps.

To prevent abuses in the use of stamps by the different executive departments of the government in the transmission of official mail matter after the law abolishing the franking privilege goes into effect, a special stamp was required to be provided by the Postoffice Department. These stamps were to be sold to the proper officers in the departments, and by them were to be distributed. It was determined by the Postmaster General to furnish stamps only as stamped envelopes would involve great expense and would not be of equal convenience. The Continental Bank Note Company, having been awarded the contract for printing the stamps, has already sent specimens after the designs selected by the Department. The medallion heads on the new stamps will remain the same as on the ordinary stamps, but the color of the stamp and the border will be entirely changed to distinguish for the stamps of different departments. Although the colors of the stamps have not yet been officially selected they will probably be as follows: For the Executive Department, chocolate; Postoffice, black; Navy, blue; War, carmine; Interior, vermilion; State, green; Treasury, velvet brown; Justice, purple; Agricultural, orange. In several classes of stamps the design will be emblematic. In the Postoffice stamps, on the navy stamp there is a cable which runs entirely around the border, and a star in every corner; and in the War Department stamp representations of a shield are placed below and to the right and left of the central head. In all of the stamps but the letters "U. S.," and the name of the Department (with the word department in full, or the abreviated to "Dep't") appear prominently, the latter being generally placed at the top of the stamp. At the bottom of the stamp are the letters and figures indicating its denomination. There are eleven denominations of stamps for each Department, ranging from one cent to ninety cents in value. Four special stamps, in addition to the regular official stamps, will be prepared for the Department of State, to be used in the transmission of dispatch pouches. They will be of the denominations of $1, $2, $5 and $10, respectively. The new stamps will not be used before July 1st next, but will be ready to supply, on requisitions from the heads of Departments, early in June.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 26, 1873.

TREASURY BALANCES.

The following were the balances in Treasury to-day: Currency, $1,583,399; special deposit of legal tenders, for redemption of certificates of deposit, $18,600,000; coin, $71,446,000, including coin certificates, $26,268,400. Legal tenders outstanding, $351,981,286.

INVESTIGATION AT VIENNA.

A detailed report of the investigation now making in Vienna by Mr. Jay, United States Minister, and Thomas McGrath, into the conduct of American Commissioners to the Exposition, will be made public as soon as received.

CONSCIENCE MONEY.

Ex-Representatives Cox and Peters have sent to the Treasury the amount of income taxes pay.

REVENUE REGULATIONS.

New regulations have been issued for the government of Collectors and Deputy Collectors under the act of December 24, 1872. The new regulations require to take possession, on May 20th, of the public property then in the custody of Assessors, giving receipts therefor, and to have the thorough canvass made monthly of their several districts. Assessors are to be kept under such surveillance as will make fraud impossible.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 27, 1873.

SERIOUS FIRE—HAVOC AMONG MANSARD ROOFS.

This morning a fire broke out in the basement of the house occupied by Pay Inspector N. Carpenter, in Michaeler row on P street, between Seventeenth and Eighteenth streets. Before the family were aware of danger the fire had reached the upper stories, and Mr. and Mrs. Carpenter with difficulty escaped to the street, the latter saving from her child which was sleeping in the mansard story only a few clothes. On hearing the cry William Diggs ran through the next adjoining house and along the cornice to the burning dwelling, but at the window, by means of a rope, rescued the child, carried it out on the roof of the next house and delivered it to a colored man, who restored the child to the mother. This gentleman had his wrist severely cut by the glass or cornice. The interior of the house was almost entirely destroyed, but it is on the west, burning it to such an extent that it will have to be entirely removed. The gentleman's library and most of his furniture were saved from the flames, but some of the latter was injured by water. He had no insurance whatever on his house and contents. The flames also extended to the mansard roofs on the east, damaging that on the east half or ten of them. The most of the furniture in the upper stories was destroyed by fire, and that now remaining injured by water. The loss on the houses is comparatively small, with the exception of those belonging to Mr. Shepherd and Col. Platt. One of the latter's, in a few was occupied by Lieut. Wheeler, of the United States Engineer Corps, and the most of his scientific notes were employed in completing the record of the surveys made during the last four years in Arizona, Utah and Nevada. All the surveying instruments, records, plates, photographs, &c., were saved by Harry Platt, a young lawyer, while assisting in removing the furniture from one of the houses. Fell through the opening of a winding stairway to the basement, a distance of forty-five feet, receiving serious injuries of the spine.

CASE OF PHELPS, DODGE & CO.

The Treasury Department publishes the correspondence relative to the case of Phelps, Dodge & Co. It appears therefrom that on January 1st last, Special Agent Jayne reported to Secretary Boutwell, as a result of the examination of the books of said firm, that the firm had deliberately violated every provision of the law of 1866 governing the importation and entering of imported merchandise paying *ad valorem* duty. The total value of invoices examined amounted to one million and three-quarters dollars, which, under the law, is plainly forfeited to the United States; but by any technical construction or far fetched interpretation, but by deliberately and systematically stating the cost of goods below the purchase price, by a false invoice, made false to the custom house, to cheat out to lessen the duties. The items proven in these several invoices to be fraudulent amount to seventy-three thousand and about $275,000. The per centage of loss on the whole amount is therefore small, yet, says Jayne, the violations of the law are flagrant and extensive, and if the same or nearly the same percentage of fraud existed on the balance of the imports of the firm than those included in the statement, and on which we have positive proof, the entire loss to the revenue must have been some ten or fifteen thousand dollars per year, perhaps more.

United States District Attorney Biles, under date of January 21, writes to the Solicitor of the Treasury Banfield, transmitting an offer of compromise made by Phelps, Dodge & Co., together with the report Jayne showed that the defendants committed two apparently distinct species of fraud. One consisted in invoicing a shipped article at a less price than was paid for it in Wales, of which undervaluation there is no means of knowing the amount, while the other species of fraud consisted in the trifling undervaluation of some single item, or class of items in an invoice in which most of the items were correct. There is no actual evidence of fraud, says Biles, in either class prior to January, 1871. The books, however, of those years contain any evidence of fraud, but it is found in the memorandums and in duplicate invoices of those years existed, for importations prior to about January, 1871. They have been destroyed. The informer asserts the fraud extended back for about three or four years, and there is considerable indirect proof that this is so in the similarity of the frauds committed before and since January, 1871, in the invoices showing the same prices before 1871 in the custom house books as have been since, under and since that time. Of the invoices entered since early in 1871, which are tainted with fraud, the amount is $1,040,000, between which and the amount, $671,017 23, while the amount of undervaluation is $66,376. The total amount of duties which the government was $1,040,000. The total importations of defendants are about six millions a year. While the investigation is going on valuable proposals of compromise were made, but none were such that the Collector deemed it worth while to hold open, as hope that they would be accepted. Biles, after careful consideration, however, recommends the acceptance of the compromise now offered, and is influenced to this is so enormous in comparison with the amount of under valuation and fraud that it would be difficult to obtain a verdict for the amount claimed. The smallness of the fraud also makes the amount offered an adequate, perhaps extraordinary punishment for an offense committed by a firm of high reputation. Biles is from the attorneys of Phelps, Dodge & Co., and while protesting that no fraudulent intent had ever been entertained by the firm towards the revenue, offered the Treasury $250,000 in currency in settlement, provided that there may have been acts in connection with the entry of importations in violation of the statutes, which may be discovered there, from every kind of the acceptance of this offer.

A second proposition offers the same amount as a compromise of all violations of the revenue laws, and a settlement of all duties, penalties and forfeitures between the first of January, 1866, and same date 1873. This proposition was verbally rejected by Banfield, and was subsequently withdrawn.

Mr. Biles, on February 8th, enclosed to Banfield a third proposal from the attorneys of Phelps, D. & Co., offering to compromise all violations of the revenue laws for the sum of $671,017 23. This settlement is recommended by both Biss and Jayne. Mr. Banfield, on February 13th, writes the attorneys of Phelps, D. & Co., that the first proposition was rejected, because accompanied by asservations of the innocence of all intent to defraud the revenue; and the second he declined to recommend because it contained a condition that the sum offered should be full satisfaction for all violations of the laws between January 1st, 1866, and January 1st, 1873, no fraud being admitted to justify the Secretary of the Treasury in giving so broad a release. The third proposition is open to the same objection, and Banfield declines to recommend it. On February 17th, however, Banfield writes Secretary Boutwell that he is inclined to accept the last proposition, upon the understanding and condition that the release to be given shall cover only such of the alleged frauds as have been called to the notice of the Treasury Department by Special Agent Jayne. Mr. Boutwell, on the same day, authorized Banfield to make settlement in accordance with the terms of his letter. This proposition was accordingly transmitted by District Attorney Biles, who, on March 4th, replied that the matters in dispute had been finally settled for the sum of $671,017 23. The final settlement is accompanied by a letter from Mr. Jayne, to the effect that his investigations covered all importations of the house for five years next preceding January 1st, 1873.

TREASURY POLICY FOR MAY.

The Secretary of the Treasury has directed the Assistant Treasurer at New York to sell one million dollars in gold on the first, third and fifth Thursday's and one million and a half on the second and fourth Thursday's in all six million dollars, and to buy five hundred thousand dollars of bonds on the first and five hundred thousand on the third Wednesday of May, in all one million dollars. The Secretary has also directed the payment without rebate, on and after Monday the 28th inst., of the interest due on bonds May 1st.

OBITUARY.

Comodore John H. Aulick, of United States Navy, on retired list, died here this morning.

Let us Have Light.

PARIS has been greatly excited for some time past over the discovery of bands of robbers composed of young boys and men. Robbery, however, was only too frequently attended with murder. The most dangerous of the band was that called "The Black Cats," commanded by a ruffian only fifteen years of age, named Leblanc. This precocious rascal had no less than sixty under his command, some of them men in middle life. The number of robberies committed by the band is unknown, but Leblanc was not satisfied with the way things were going on, and was preparing to make counterfeit money when he was arrested. Another gang of robbers went on under the name of the "Handkerchiefs" from their stopping down their victims with a handkerchief filled with acid. Still another set under the appropriating appellation of the "Pitiless" are reported to be in existence.

THE City of Steilacoom, in Washington Territory, has an unusually intelligent and valuable population of ninety-seven souls, and bodies, and is supplied with any adequate means of defense against conflagration; the hose company being without hose, and the hook and ladder organization having been long ago dissolved, on account of some miscreant having hooked the ladder. The local organ raises a clarion call against this lethargic shiftlessness, and asks: "Is it necessary for Steilacoom to pass through the fiery ordeal which has calcined her sister cities of Boston and Chicago, before we resort to some efficient measures of self protection?" We live in hope not. Steilacoom deserves a better fate, if only on account of her magnanimity in admitting the other burnt metropolis to equal civic rank with herself.

SOME idea of the growth and progress of the iron trade at Cleveland, Ohio, may be formed from the fact that the iron manufacturers of that city have organized an Ore Transportation Company, to construct vessels exclusively for the Lake Superior ore trade. Four vessels of from nine to eleven hundred tons burden each, will soon be launched for this business, and four more of still larger size will then be commenced. These vessels are to be employed in transporting ore from Marquette, to the factories in Cleveland. It may also be stated that Chicago, with characteristic energy, is reaching out for long arms for this business, as hopes at no distant period to become as celebrated for her iron manufactures as for her grain and pork trades.

STATE NEWS.

A young man named James Fettigan, of Sharon, was shot and fatally injured a few days since, while hunting ducks. He was crawling along on the ground in order to get a good shot, when parties on the other side of the creek fired at the same birds, and Fetigan was struck in the head by a rifle-ball.

The Sharon *Times* says: During the last week an engineer corps has been at work surveying and locating a railroad on the towpath of the old canal, from Sharpsburg to West Middlesex. The high rates imposed by the Erie and Pittsburg Railroad on the coal shipped South have rendered this road indispensable. The road will be nine and one-half miles in length, and will be a good one as the grade is level, and the bed for the road all complete, so that nothing more than laying the ties and spiking the rails to them will be necessary.

The Topton Furnace Company, says the Reading *Times and Dispatch*, are making rapid progress in the erection of their furnace along the East Pennsylvania Railroad, notwithstanding the frequent heavy rains since ground was first broken this spring. The ground has been graded and the necessary excavations made, and the foundations are engaged in erecting the foundations. A large force of workmen are employed, and the erection of the furnace will be pushed forward as rapidly as possible.

The Sharon *Times*, of the 24th, gives the following particulars of a terrible affair in that place. Last night, two men working in Spearman's furnace, in Sharpsville, were sent into the gas receiver to do some repairing. They went in about seven or eight o'clock and were to have finished in half an hour, and as they were not seen around the works it was supposed all safely had gone home. This morning at half-past six they were both found dead in the well been suffocated by the gas. The general theory is that the gas was turned on and that the men went in lower to enter the receiver, and were unable to get out, the doors having been fastened previously. The name of one of them was Dailey, the other we could not learn. Both leave widows but no children.

Ambition, where not properly curbed, brings many a one to grief. A cow in East Nottingham, Chester county, altered to climb a ladder, got her head fast between the rounds, and broke her neck.

Information has been received that Mr. James Martin, aged eighty-three years, one of the oldest residents of Jersey Shore, *en route* to visit his daughters in Indiana, fell off the cars near Fort Wayne on Thursday morning, and sustained injuries from which he died at one o'clock that afternoon, at Union City, Indiana.

Isaac Price has been Postmaster of Schuylkill township, Chester county, for more than forty years.

West Chester wants to become a city, and is already putting on city airs.

"Local option" has forbidden the sale of liquors in Cumberland county, but a train which reaches Harrisburg about 10 P. M., and remains an hour and a half affords the thirsty Cumberlander an opportunity to get their tipple, and has been dubbed the "local option train."

The grand jury have condemned the Greene county jail, declaring it unfit for use. They recommend the immediate erection of a new building.

Calling a spade a spade is well in theory, but not always practicable. A Philadelphia gentleman visiting his betrothed recently in Lancaster, called a coach dog a Dalmatian hound, and was promptly informed by the damsel that she could not refrain from profanity in her presence they must henceforth be strangers

The Daily Commercial.

MONDAY, APRIL 28, 1873.

AT LENGTH the Cincinnati papers have hit upon a topic which they thoroughly comprehend. They are industriously engaged in arguing as to what shall be the price of beer in that city for the future. Considerable bitterness seems to be brewing among them over the matter.

NEW JERSEY has committed the work of revising her Constitution to a Commission of fourteen—two from each Congressional district. Seven are Republicans, six Democrats and one Liberal. We hope that the State will have better luck with her solons than Pennsylvania has had.

THE Indian Bureau, which ought to be well informed on the subject, if it is not, does not share in the apprehensions indulged in by the regular army concerning the probability of a general Indian outbreak. It is thought that some of the more warlike tribes may probably cause trouble during the summer, but not more than has heretofore been usually experienced.

THE report of the Massachusetts Railroad Commissioners, just published, shows that it costs about twice as much to run cars for way business as for through. This is an important fact to remember in all discussions of charges for way freights. It costs, it is said, just as much to load, hitch to, unhitch from, and unload a car run only from one station to another, as for the whole length of the road; and of course necessitates higher charges proportionately for short distances.

THE propriety of calling to the Presidency of the Ohio Constitutional Convention Hon. M. R. WAITE, of Toledo, appears to be commonly conceded in the Northern and Central parts of that State. His friends will present him for that position, with much confidence; claiming that his ability, experience and eminence, as a lawyer and statesman, especially qualify him for the position. Mr. WAITE, it will be remembered, was one of the United States counsel before the Geneva Court of Arbitration.

IN DEMANDING an immediate reorganization of the Democratic party on the basis of free trade, the *World* contemptuously snaps its fingers in the face of the Pennsylvania branch of that organization, declaring that it "scorns political association with any protectionist," and that "it is the Pennsylvania influence which has hamstrung the Democratic party in every Presidential election." It that party undertakes to carry out the programme which the *World* has laid down, it will very soon discover that the same Pennsylvania influence will bow-string it, too.

"ONE of the most wonderful instances of monomania on record," according to the New York *Tribune*, is that of an eccentric cat down South, which imagines itself to be a hen, and persists in sitting on a nest of eggs. It is not half so extraordinary as the hallucination under which the *Tribune* labors which is as meek as a lamb under the savage attacks of the *World* on its time-honored theory of protection to our home industries, and which makes the horrible butchery of negroes in Louisiana a mere text for prattling its miserable anti-administration twaddle—labors in imagining itself to be a Republican journal.

A SCIENTIFIC journal gives an interesting account of some successful experiments which have lately been made in Germany in the direction of improving the qualities of pig iron, by puddling in contact with a small percentage of fluorspar. The object of this is to remove the phosphorus of the iron, to which its objectionable qualities are due; and the result it is said, has been to produce a fibrous bar of iron, not at all cold-short, although the pig iron employed was of poor quality, in consequence of containing a large quantity of phosphorus. The subject is of considerable practical importance to a very large and important interest in our own immediate vicinage.

A WRITER in the last number of the *Law Reviews* strongly urges the propriety of abolishing grand juries altogether, an innovation of so radical a nature that it can hardly fail to provoke wide discussion. Yet the proposition has many supporters in different States; and we observe that forty-eight lawyers of Reading, among whom are HON. LAWRENCE GETZ and J. D. DAVIS, have petitioned the Constitutional Convention of this State to abolish the system, upon the ground that it has long since outlived necessity or usefulness, that it is an impediment in the administration of justice, entailing an unnecessary amount of labor and expense on the citizens, and that it is no longer required for their safety.

THE medical journals are quite earnestly engaged in forecasting the probable healthfulness of the approaching heated term. The general opinion seems to be that there is comparative little fear of a cholera visitation, but a nearer danger is pointed out—that of yellow fever. Several vessels with this disease in virulent form on board, have, it is said, already entered the port of New York, while an English telegram reports a malignant outbreak of the malady among the foreign vessels at Rio Janeiro. Cleanliness is the best preventive against epidemics of every kind, as filthiness is their chiefest promoter. In this connection we again direct the attention of the proper authorities to the shameful condition of our streets. The plain truth is that they are a disgrace to the city; and what is still worse, there seems to be very little evidence of any desire to improve them. Somebody is greatly to blame.

AN IMPUDENT interviewer from the New York *Tribune* (and superlative impudence is characteristic of the whole class), recently called on Mr. W. W. CORCORAN of Washington City, and that gentleman thus describes the visit and its result:

> With the usual persistency of a reporter, he asked me one or two questions, which I positively and explicitly refused to answer, and repeating my determination not to be drawn into a newspaper controversy, that is, at all times, so distasteful to me; and you may judge of my surprise on seeing in the *Tribune* of the 19th nearly two columns, with twenty-one long interrogatories, with the answers, declaiming questions never asked me and answers that I never gave, and which could not possibly have been given in the three or four minutes the interview lasted.

The *Tribune* says the communication was sent by an occasional correspondent, Mr. EDMUND M. SMITH, who stated that it contained a correct report of his conversation with Mr. CORCORAN, and that Mr. CORCORAN had given his consent to its publication. Of course, he did. A fellow capable of forging answers to his twenty-one questions is capable, also, of downright lying.

WE GAVE, in Friday's COMMERCIAL, the substance of the official report of two of General LONGSTREET's staff officers to the Adjutant General of Louisiana concerning the late massacre of negroes in that State by white fiends—to the effect that ninety-four colored men were killed and twelve wounded; that thirty-four were shot after surrender and thrown into the river, and that two more were burned inside the Court House. Referring to other observations on this report, the *Post* gravely charges us with "libelling the white people" who committed the hideous crimes, our remarks having no possible reference whatever to any other "white people" than the execrable wretches engaged in the infernal butchery. In consequence of the lack of explicitness on the part of our correspondent we are unable to guess wherein the alleged "libel" consisted—whether that paper wanted those negroes shot that were burned; whether it would have preferred that a holocaust should have been made of the entire number; or whether it feels aggrieved because the total of the massacred was not greater. The *Post* should be more specific.

UNTIL recently the States of the Northwest have been spoken of industrially as agricultural. That portion of the returns of the ninth census which relates to the manufacturing industries of the country shows that this is fast changing. The manufacture of agricultural implements and machinery is now becoming one of our leading interests. According to these returns the whole number of establishments for the manufacture of agricultural implements in the United States reached in that year 2,076. In ten Northwestern States the number of manufactories of agricultural implements was, in 1870, nearly double the number in the whole country in 1850. Such an increase that shows the development of the great West to be something wonderful. Ohio and Wisconsin alone employed in 1870 as many hands in this branch of the business as were employed in the United States in 1850. There is also a similar increase with regard to the investment of capital; the total amount of money invested in this branch of industry having grown from $3,564,292 in 1850, to $34,854,090 in 1870, and the hands employed from 7,220 in 1850 to 25,249 in 1870—a growth of nine hundred and fifty per cent. in capital and of three hundred and fifty per cent. in hands employed. This shows a growth of industrial occupations in twenty years unexampled in the history of any country in the world. The development shows an increase of over six times the amount in the same branch of the whole United States to the year 1850, in three States alone. New York had, in 1870, capital invested in the manufacture of agricultural implements, $7,824,666; in 1850, $2,364,846. Pennsylvania had, in 1870, $3,387,940; $1,004,520 in 1850. Connecticut, $1,031,100 in 1870; in 1850, $346,500. These figures call for no added comment upon the growing agricultural, as well as manufacturing, interests of the country.

BIENNIAL LEGISLATURES.

The unfledged and callow brood of undeveloped statesmen that have lately sprung up in Pennsylvania profess a great deal of faith in biennial elections of the Legislature as a remedy for legislative degeneracy and corruption. Their idea is that a Legislature elected biennially would meet only once in two years, giving the State one year, at least, of rest, and the incorporation of it in our new Constitution was urged on that very ground. Illinois being cited as a State which had been, by her new Constitution, made acquainted with the bliss of this discovery. Well, the Illinois Legislature, elected for two years on the biennial plan, is now in session, and we are not surprised to learn from the *Chicago* papers that one branch (the House) has passed a resolution to hold an *adjourned* session next winter, which the Senate is likely to adopt. Illinois, consequently, *is not* to enjoy the pleasure of having its Legislature meet but once in two years, *but* is to realize what every other State that has tried it has realized, that the only effect of a biennial election for representatives is to get a Legislature chosen for two years and holding *annual* sessions. The first session is held the winter succeeding the election, and at its close it adjourns to meet the following winter to hold a second session. Illinois will get as sick as Ohio is of biennial Legislatures, and so will Pennsylvania—if she is fool enough to try it.

THE Constitutional Convention drags along its interminable existence, and the never-ceasing oratory of its members pours itself out

> "In one weak, washy, everlasting flood."

The fears which the friends of true constitutional reform expressed months ago, that the Convention was undertaking too much in trying to create a Digest and call it a Constitution, have begun to manifest themselves even in the minds of some of its members, who are now apprehensive that the whole thing will be a failure. Mr. GOWEN, on Thursday, said "that if four amendments had been proposed to the present Constitution: One securing purity of election, another increasing the working power of the judiciary, and another prohibiting special legislation, and the fourth prohibiting unjust discriminations by corporations—the Constitution thus amended would have been better than it is likely to be when completely remodelled."

True for you, Mr. GOWEN, and it is a sad pity that the whole Convention cannot be brought to take exactly that view of it. The single article on the Judiciary reported for the consideration of the Convention *is longer than the entire Constitution of the United States, amendments included!* and the other articles are equally voluminous. Take GOWEN's advice, gentlemen; throw away all you have done; adopt the four amendments he suggests; and quit.

THE *World* moves, but the Democratic papers will not move with it, in its effort to unite the Democracy anew on a free trade basis. The Philadelphia *Age*, knowing that Democracy must be protectionist in Pennsylvania, mildly dissents and ingeniously evades the main question thus:

> "Free trade is not likely to assume any more prominence than it has had, as a political doctrine, so long as a large revenue is necessary to meet government expenses and to pay the enormous public debt, for which the money will be raised by what is commonly called 'indirect taxation,' that is by duties on imports. The preference of the American people for that mode of raising revenue has been strongly exhibited of late years in the opposition and repugnance to all other modes of taxation. Just so long as a tariff for revenue shall be necessary, all to be necessary, just so long will there be a struggle for the adjustment of it to afford protection to local industries.
>
> "The natural consequence of this will be that the Congressmen elected by either party will represent what is believed to be the interest of their districts, the doctrine of the Democratic party that protection shall be incidental to revenue has long been established and often reiterated, and so long as a large revenue is needed it will be upon the mode of raising it by indirect taxation and not on the remote question of absolute free trade that political discussion will turn. The question of 'free trade' would be a purely artificial issue at the present time."

The New York *Express* is also in revolt against the doctrine of the *World*.

Magazines for May.

The *Atlantic* is less brilliant this month than usual. Mr. Colman's conclusion of his "Fight with a Railroad;" Mr. Howell's "Chance Acquaintance," and, perhaps, Miss Celia Thaxter's "Child Life at the Isle of Shoals," will be read with interest, but the general reader will hardly be attracted by Robert Dale Owen's account of "Emanuel Von Fellinbrig and his Self-governing College;" by Mr. S. R. Reed's paper on "Specie Resumption," by which title it is not impossible that he means to refer to a resumption of specie payment; or by any of the poetry, not excepting Mr. Longfellow's Scanderbeg." Mrs. Agassiz's "Cruise Through the Galiapagos" will interest that limited class of persons who will read it for its scientific facts, and not for its narrative, and Miss Lucretia P. Hale's story, "The Two Letters," being extremely romantic in its style, will call forth the enthusiasm of the school girl mind. The editorial departments are quite good.

Harper's brings a feast of good things. The serials by Charles Reade, Wilkie Collins and Miss Thackeray are sufficient to commend it to that multitude that finds pleasure in fiction by monthly instalments, for three such notable novels have not been simultaneously published before by any American periodical. The illustrated articles include a popular scientific essay on "Life Under the Ocean Wave," which is profusely pictured; an account of the life and works of Antoine Wiertz, of Brussels; a description of Vienna, apropos of the Exhibition; and a very pleasant "Summer Cruise among the Azores and Canary Islands," John G. Saxe has a characteristic poem; and the number is completed with the usual variety and the valuable "Records" of literature, science and history. The present number completes the twenty-sixth volume.

The *Galaxy* for May presents a notable list of contributors. Justin McCarthy, Thurlow Weed, General Custer, Carl Benson, Gideon Welles, John Bigelow, Mrs. Annie Edwards, J. W. De Forest, and Junius Henri Browne contribute a feast of history, travel, story, gossip, and advanced thought that should satisfy the most critical. T. W. Parsons and Edgar Fawcett furnish poetry. By way of side dishes, we have Drift Wood, Scientific Miscellany, Current Literature, the *Galaxy* Club Room, and editorial Nebulæ, which treat of everybody and everything.

Scribner's Monthly has made and occupied a field of its own. Its pictures and readings have been marked peculiarities which have deservedly been stamped with popular approval. Its pictorial papers, in the present number, comprise Stanley's papers on "Your Great African Travelogue," "Cuba and the Cubans," with interesting sketches of the insurrection and portraits of the Spanish leaders; the story of "Mr. Winthrop's Revenge," with some very bright and amusing designs by Addie Ledgard; and Mr. Rhodes's article on "Gavarni," the most eminent of French caricaturists. Edward C. Stedman contributes an excellent paper on "Walter Savage Landor;" Dr. Holland continues his story of "Arthur Bonnicastle;" and Sara Holme completes her most pathetic story of "The Elder's Wife." The most remarkable article in the number raises a question as to "The Insanity of Cain," and is worth study, as a model, by our great criminal lawyers.

Lippincott's Magazine for May is particularly noticeable for another and the concluding paper on "Wilmington and its Industries," which city, the writer says, is a "concentration of all that is good in American life." The third paper on "The Roumi in Kabylia" is given, thus in description and illustration; and a daughter of William and Mary Howitt begins a pleasant series of illustrated European sketches in "Our Home in the Tyrol." The two serials are continued. "Gordon Pushing to Canada" will please the disciples of Izaak Walton. "Marie Fancette and her Lovers" is a commonplace story, and two poems by Howard Glyndon and Mary B. Dodge have as little of the merit of ruggedness. In "Literature of the Day," the editor has a highly appreciative review of Hughes' "Memoir of a Brother."

With the present month the *Popular Science Monthly* enters upon its third volume. Among its leading articles are the following: Wave Action in Nature, illustrated and explained; The Instinct in Animals compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of Reference furnished at the office.

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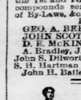

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GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

The new attempt at a revision of the Bible seems to have done two good things. It has destroyed all idolatry of the letter, and it has brought Christians of all denominations together.

It is proposed to convene a Constitutional Congress of the Protestant Episcopal Church in this country some time before the year 1876, with a view to settling the differences that have cropped out among its prelates.

The California Fish Commissioners, with the object of improving the fish stock of that State, have undertaken the project of transporting alive across the continent a car load of the best varieties of Atlantic coast fish not found in California.

Chicago has been for some time infested with a peculiarly pestilential variety of assignation houses, against which the press has commenced a crusade, and the feeling is so strong that invitations are out for lynching one of the proprietors.

It is a well known fact that heretofore "marrying out" has been sufficient ground for disownment from the Friends. At their recent annual gatherings, however, in Newport, Rhode Island, this provision of the discipline was changed.

The water in the lakes has been very low for the past season, and boats have been compelled to load much lighter than their capacity, but it is believed that, by reason of the heavy fall of snow the past winter, there will be no trouble on this account the coming summer.

The Governors of Iowa, Wisconsin and Minnesota are taking measures to have a convention of representative men of those States to inaugurate measures to increase facilities for transportation by improving the rivers and constructing canals.

An encouraging feature of Southern sentiment is that in favor of breaking up the old system of immense plantations with a feudal owner and hosts of dependent serfs, and their division into small farms owned by the occupants.

The Fairplay (Colorado) *Sentinal* boasts that it is published at a greater altitude than any other paper in the world—10,060 feet above the level of the sea it ought to be a high toned journal.

The Pacific coast press, in view of the rapid development of commerce and the great wealth of timber in the Puget Sound region, are strenuously advocating the establishment of ship building industries.

The latest phase of the movement in New York to procure facilities for rapid transit is a proposition of the Gilbert Elevated Railroad Company to purchase the Third Avenue Railroad, including the depots and other real estate. Some idea of the immensity of the project may be gained from the fact that the estimated value of the franchise and property of the road is $5,000,000.

There is a diversity of opinion as to how the Indians should be treated, but there is a very general objection to the Modocs' operandi.

It appears from the official report of the British Challenger exploring exhibition, that in the Atlantic the summer heat penetrates to a depth of about 600 feet, below which the temperature is uniform all the year round. The experiments made also demonstrate that at a depth of from one to two miles the temperature of the water is everywhere 28 degrees, or 40 degrees below the freezing point.

"Indurated tar," a substance which, it is claimed, does not crack, shrink nor blister, and on that account would be well adapted for coating iron vessels, is now being tested for that purpose in a British government dockyard.

Some philosopher says that "a curse is like a cloud; it passes." So does a fellow who holds an indifferent hand at euchre, but no philosopher has taken the trouble to note the startling coincidence.

It illustrates the rapid increase of travel that the sleeping cars, which were so few years ago an experiment, conveyed in March, between Boston and New York, a little more than 10,000 passengers.

The borax fields of California have begun to yield. It is stated that two hundred claims have been located in the fields.

According to the last census there are in the United States 61,858 male physicians and surgeons, 520 female physicians. How many persons are there in the United States who are teachers of the laws of health?

The truth about the prospective peach crop of Delaware has come out at last. The Wilmington *Commercial* states that it promises to be the largest for a number of years. In the most favored sections of the State, it says that the "trees have bloomed, and are literally covered with the rose-tinted blossoms."

The aggregate of the losses paid by the insurance companies of this country, represented in the National Board of Underwriters, for the year 1872, exceeds the aggregate of their receipts for premiums by 10.70 per cent.

PERSONAL.

Alexander H. Stephens, who knows President Grant well, seems to understand him pretty thoroughly. In a late article in the Atlanta *Sun* he says of him: "He has that rare combination of elements of character which never fails to enable the possessor, under favoring circumstances to deeply impress his mark upon the history of the times in which he lives. Neither do we believe him to be either a fool or corrupt. The charges against his reputation, gilt taking and having a personal interest in the dirty deeds of the 'gold ring' in Wall street, on the celebrated 'Black Friday,' we believe to be entirely unsustained by the facts. So we think of the general clamors from the same quarter against his refusal to yield to the late demands of the money 'bears' of New York."

General Lee, of Confederate memory, will be biographically embalmed in the next number of the Edinburgh *Review*.

Professor Heckel of the University of Helsingfors in Finland is visiting Secretary Northrop, at New Haven, and examining the schools, libraries and colleges. He has been commissioned to inspect the schools of Germany and America, and prepare a report of the same for use in Finland.

President Grant and family have gone to Denver, Colorado, to take an observation or two from the "Dome of the Continent."

It is said of Hammond, the revivalist, that he occasionally has himself photographed in various attitudes of prayer! A man who can thus deliberately profane the most sacred act of devotion, would look much better in a rogue's gallery.

Brigham Young, in giving up the cares of state has retired to what the newspapers call "the bosom of his family." Since the days of Solomon, no family ever had such a bosom. It is a perfect Sierra of breasts.

This is one of the stories revived upon George Francis Train since his voluntary incarceration in the New York Bastile, as he is fond of calling the Roquefort Institute: Train attended, not long ago, the Jockey Club races at Jerome Park, and laid wagers during the whole week on the wrong horses. At the close of the last day, having had his usual ill luck, he exclaimed in a loud tone of voice: "I'll bet $100 that I'm the greatest fool of the native born specimens, that this Republic can show to-day!" An entire stranger, only a few feet off, drew forth his pocket-book, and said: "I don't know who you are; but I'll cover your pile, unless you should happen to be George Francis Train."

It has not yet been decided if the Vienna Exhibition is to be opened by a speech of the Emperor in person or by the Grand Duke Rainer in his capacity of chairman of the Commission: The Prince Consort's opening the London Exhibition is adduced as precedent for the latter alternative. The Emperor Napoleon's opening that at Paris for the former.

The death is announced of Mr. Charles Alston Collins, brother of Mr. Wilkie Collins, and son-in-law of the late Mr. Charles Dickens. He had gained some prominence in both art and literature, and was forty-six years of age.

Col. George P. Kane has astonished Baltimore by resigning his office of Sheriff.

Ujiji Stanley, who recently left New York for Europe, is now supposed to have gone to St. Petersburg, *en route* to Khiva, to act as army correspondent with the Russians, in the very probable event of the breaking out of hostilities.

Virus in the Air.

We know that a peculiar poison is evolved from marshy ground and from the decomposing filth of cities, by the sunshine of spring, and that this element which is too subtle to be detected by scientific analysis, produces epidemic and endemic fevers, aggravates dyspepsia and all bilious disorders, disturbs the bowels, relaxes the nerves, and debilitates the general system. Luckily an antidote to this atmospheric virus, and a specific for the diseases it generates, has been provided. For a period of more than twenty years Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, a medicine in which the finest vegetable tonics and alteratives are combined with a perfectly pure stimulant, has taken precedence of every other preparation, as a specific for the ailments most prevalent at this season of the year. It is agreeable as well as effectual, and eminently safe and wholesome.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
ASSETS JANUARY 1, 1873....$778,251 56.
Chartered in 1852.

Open daily from 9 to 4 o'clocks, and on SATURDAY EVENINGS, from May 1st to November 1st, 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of Six Per Cent., compiled from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn it compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.

BOARD OF MANAGERS:
GEO. A. BERRY, President.
JOHN SCOTT, JAS. PARK, JR., Vice Presidents.
D. E. MCKELVEY, Secretary and Treasurer.
A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. R. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, C. Rahm, G. Faldmacher, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robert O. Seamerts, Christopher Zug.
John H. Bailey, Solicitor.

Drays, Carts, Carriages, Buggies, &c.,
To pay their Licenses at this office forthwith. All Licenses not paid on or before the
FIRST MONDAY IN MARCH, 1873,
will be placed in the hands of a Police Officer for collection, subject to a collection fee of 10 cents, and all persons neglecting to pay on or before the First Monday in May, will be subject to a penalty double the amount of the License, to be recovered before the Mayor or any Alderman of said city.
The old metal plates of last year must be returned at the time Licenses are taken out, or 25 cents additional will be charged on each License.
RATES OF LICENSE:

Each One-horse Vehicle	$ 7 50
Each Two-horse Vehicle	15 00
Each Four-horse Vehicle	15 00
Each Two-horse Hack	15 00
Omnibus and 7 limber wheels drawn by two horses	15 00

$1 extra will be charged for each additional horse used in the above specified vehicles.
C. L. MAGEE,
MWF CITY TREASURER.

Lace Curtains,
DRAPERIES,
CORNICES,
Turkish Folding Spring Beds
AND MATTRESSES OF ALL KINDS,
AT
E. EDMUNDSON & SON'S,
55 MARKET STREET.

SEEDS! SEEDS!
Plants! Plants!
TREES! TREES!
EARLY PEAR, BEANS, CORN, TOMATOES ONION SETS, POTATOES, and all other Seeds for Market Gardeners, Families, etc.
Send for BENNETT'S CATALOGUE, Free.
Address
JAMES BENNETT, Seedsman,
MWF 132 SMITHFIELD ST., Pittsburgh.

Strength is Security!
ASSETS $10,000,000 GOLD.
Royal Insurance Company,
OF LIVERPOOL.
COFFIN, KELLOGG & CO., Agents,
Cor. Third avenue and Wood MWF Pittsburgh, Pa.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
OPEN!
NEW STRAW GOODS.
NEW RIBBONS
NEW BONNETS.
NEW FLOWERS,
NEW HATS AND ORNAMENTS.
NEW TRIMMED GOODS.
An Endless Variety. All Prices and Desirable Styles. Call and see them at
R. H. PALMER'S,
105 MARKET STREET.
MWF

CITY TREASURER'S OFFICE,
NEW CITY HALL, SMITHFIELD STREET,
PITTSBURGH, APRIL 1, 1873.
Notice is Hereby Given
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CANDIDATES.

FOR ASSEMBLY—
A. B. YOUNG,
Of Robinson township, subject to decision of Republican County Convention. d*

FOR CORONER—
WM. M'CALLIN,
Seventh ward, Pittsburgh, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention. d*

STATE SENATE—
GEO. H. ANDERSON
Will be a Candidate for Re nomination, subject to approval of the Republican County Convention. d*

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER
JOHN A. SCOTT
Will be a candidate for re nomination to the office of County Commissioner, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention No. 5.

FOR ASSEMBLY—
WILLIAM COATES,
Millvale borough, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER
WM. H. CLARK,
Of North Fayette township, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention No. 5.

FOR PROTHONOTARY—
M. G. COREY,
Of Braddock's Borough, late Captain Company G, 83d Pennsylvania Volunteers. Subject to the decision of Republican Nominating Convention No. 3.

FOR PROTHONOTARY—
B. F. KENNEDY,
Of Eleventh ward, Pittsburgh, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.

FOR PROTHONOTARY—
WILLIAM SWISSHELM,
Of Wilkins township, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention, No. 3.

FOR PROTHONOTARY—
JOSEPH ROSS
Will be a Candidate for Re-nomination to the office of Prothonotary, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention, No. 3.

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER
RICHARD THOMPSON,
Subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention No. 5.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The Copartnership heretofore existing under the firm and style of L. A. MORRISON & CO. of Houtzdale, was this day, November 1, 1872, dissolved by mutual consent.
The shares of the former firm will hereafter be conducted under the firm of REED BROS. & CO.
GEO. M. D'LANEY is authorized to settle up the business of the former firm at Houtzdale.
L. MORRISON.
A. MORRISON.
April 23, 1873.

WE HAVE THIS DAY ASSOCIATED G. BILDERBACK With us in our business.
S. EWART & CO.
Pittsburgh, April 1st, 1873.

S. EWART & CO.,
Tea and Tobacco Dealers
AND
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
NO. 289 LIBERTY STREET.

We invite the attention of Buyers to our Large and Newly Selected Stock of Goods. While TEAS AND TOBACCOS will be leading features of our business, our line will comprise a full list of everything needed in a Wholesale Grocery House.

FURNITURE
At Reduced Prices.
J. W. WOODWELL & SONS,
97, 99 and 101 Third Avenue,
PITTSBURGH, PA.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
PARLOR, LIBRARY,
CHAMBER,
DINING ROOM,
HALL and OFFICE
Furniture
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

OPEN!
NEW STRAW GOODS.
NEW RIBBONS
NEW BONNETS.
NEW FLOWERS,
NEW HATS AND ORNAMENTS.
NEW TRIMMED GOODS.
An Endless Variety. All Prices and Desirable Styles. Call and see them at
R. H. PALMER'S,
105 MARKET STREET.
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ASSETS $10,000,000 GOLD.
Royal Insurance Company,
OF LIVERPOOL.
COFFIN, KELLOGG & CO., Agents,
Cor. Third avenue and Wood MWF Pittsburgh, Pa.

DRY GOODS.

Jas. Caldwell & Co.
Have Now on Hands a Very
Attractive Stock
OF
SPRING GOODS,
WHICH BUYERS WILL FIND IT TO THEIR ADVANTAGE TO CLOSELY INSPECT BEFORE MAKING THEIR PURCHASES.

Black Silks in all the best makes, ranging in price from one to six dollars per yard.
Plain Dress Silks, in all the new shades, for evening wear.
Striped and Checked Silks, in all the new designs, from one to two dollars per yard.
Foulard Silks, in Figures, Polka Spots and Plain Colors.
Cheney Bros.' celebrated American Silks, in spring shades and black.
Japanese Silks, Pongees, Poplins, Cashmeres, Cretons, Chalies, Debages, Mohairs, Alpacas and Wool Delaines, in all the new designs and shades.
Black and mourning material in Alpacas, Mohairs, Brilliantcens, Delaines, Tamise, Henrietta Cloths, Cashmeres, Dra De Franc, Grenadines and Hernanis.
Percales, Chintzes, Prints and Ginghams.
Shawls, in all the new designs for spring and summer wear.
Cashmere and Silk Sacques, Talmas, Doimas and Polonaises.
Nottingham and Tambourd Lace Curtains.
Marseilles Quilts, Etc., Etc.

118 and 120
Federal Street, Allegheny.

Tuesday, April 8,
GRAND OPENING
OF
New Spring Goods,
AT
ERWIN'S.

Some Special Bargains!
AT 20 CENTS,
ONE CASE CRAMMED STRIPES,
In Blue and White, Green and White, and Black and White, worth 25 cents.
AT 20 CENTS,
One Case Japanese Silk Style Poplins,
Worth 25 cents by the case.
AT 40 CENTS,
One Case New Styles of Mignonette Coloring,
6-4 BALERMO CLOTH,
Very Good Quality, worth 50 cents.
AT 50 CENTS,
One Case New Shades and Colorings,
6-4 PURE MOHAIRS,
Beautiful Goods, worth 65 cents.
AT 31 CENTS,
ONE CASE BROCADE JAP SILKS,
In all the New Mignonette Colorings, regular price, 50c.
AT 37 CENTS,
One Case Gray and Brown Mixed
PURE MOHAIR GLACE POPLINS,
Elegant Goods for Traveling Suits, worth 60 cents.
AT $1 00,
An Elegant Assortment of
GRAY AND BLACK STRIPED SILKS,
Good Quality, usually sold at $1 37½.
BLACK GROS GRAIN SILKS,
At $1 00, $1 25, $1 50, $1 75 and $2 00, extra good value for the money.
New Goods Opening Every Day.
A. W. Erwin & Co.,
172 and 174
FEDERAL STREET, ALLEGHENY.

MORRIS P. MILLER. W. H. FORSE. G. R. FORSE
Miller, Forse & Co.,
SUCCESSORS TO
WM. MILLER & CO.,
LATE MILLER & RICKETSON,
221 AND 223
Liberty Street, Corner of Seventh,
PITTSBURGH, PA.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
Old Monongahela Rye Whiskies and Very Superior Old Cabinet.
BRANDIES, WINES, CIGARS, &c.
Sole Agents for Moet & Chandon's Dry Imperial, Green Seal and White Dry Sillery.
Chas. Heidsick and Piper Heidsick.
G. H. Mumm's Extra Dry Champaigne.
Burton Bass Ale in hhds. and bbls.

GETTYSBURG
KATALYSINE WATER.
The United States Dispensatory, the authorized record of our Materia Medica, classes this water with the most renowned Alkaline or Carbonated Springs of Europe. It far excels any other known. Its self-preserving properties. It does not deteriorate by bottling and keeping. It has never been claimed for any other mineral water the power to dissolve the stone, or so-called uric formations in the body or on the limbs and joints. This the Gettysburg Katalysine Water has done in hundreds of instances. Gout, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Dyspepsia, Gravel, Diabetes, Kidney and Urinary Diseases generally have all yielded to its influence. It corrects the Acidity of the Stomach, cures Chronic Abdominal dropsy, and gives healthy action to the Torpid Liver. It has cured Chronic Diarrhœa, Piles, Constipation, Asthma, Catarrh, Diseases of the Skin,

James T. Brady & Co

Corner Wood and Fourth Avenue,

BANKERS,

BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

Government Securities,

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS,

ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Money Loaned on Government Bonds at newest Market Rates.

☞Orders Executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD.

JAS. T. BRADY & CO.

GEO. E. HILL.....C. HANSON LOVE..JAS. N. HILL

GEO. B. HILL & CO.,

Bankers and Brokers,

58 Fourth Avenue,

PITTSBURGH, PA.,

OFFER

FOR SALE

FREE FROM TAXATION.

City of Pittsburgh

SEVEN PER CENT.

Water Loan Bonds

At Par and Interest,

We Buy and Sell on Commission all kinds of

Stocks, Bonds, Mortgages,

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

Negotiable Paper, &c.

Collections made on all accessable points. Interest allowed on time deposits.

Passage Tickets by the National Line, comprising some of the largest steamships afloat, from or to London, Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow.

Drafts payable on demand in any part of England, Wales, Ireland and Scotland, at lowest rates.

Geo. B. Hill & Co.

JOHN M. THORP,

DEALER IN

NOTES, MORTGAGES AND REAL ESTATE.

Office in Artisans Insurance Rooms.

MWF Corner Third avenue and Wood street.

Luther S. Kauffman

Stock and Note Broker,

116 SMITHFIELD STREET

ORDERS SOLICITED FOR THE PURCHASE AND SALE OF

STOCKS, BONDS

AND

MORTGAGES.

FOR SALE,

CITY OF PITTSBURGH

7 PER CENT.

Water Loan and Penn Avenue

BONDS.

AT PAR AND INTEREST, FREE FROM TAXATION.

Ira B. M'Vay & Co.,

BANKERS,

Corner Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

SATURDAY EVENING, April 26, 1873.

The New York bank statement as reported to-day by the stock indicator, is as follows:

Deposits increased	$1,053,300
Circulation increased	26,400
Increase in liabilities	$1,079,700
Legal tenders increased	$1,076,800
Specie decreased	126,700
Increase in resources	$ 944,100
Loans decreased	$ 888,700
Increase in reserve	674,550

The banks as a whole are now deficient in reserve about $309,275 which, at the present rate of increase, will be overcome during the coming week, the process of recovery having been accelerated by the action of the Treasury Department in issuing greenbacks, which now amount to $358,083,000.

—The new usury bill, which passed the Senate at Albany, affords very little satisfaction to those who are desirous of a steady market for money, as it continues the legal rate at 7 per cent., making contracts at a higher rate null and void only as regards the interest, thus abrogating the severer penalties of the present law. The entire repeal of the law, at least so far as loans on personal security is concerned, is what was wanted.

—The gold market remains steady, the carrying rates indicating that the "longs" are pretty well loaded up, paying from 2 to 7 per cent. for having their balances carried, yet the large amount bid for (over $5,800,000) at the Treasury sale would indicate that higher rates were anticipated. The Bank of England rate of discount—an element which always affects the gold market—remains unchanged at 4 per cent., per annum for the minimum.

—Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cook & Co., their correspondents:

	Morn.	Noon.
U. S. Bonds of 1881	120½	120¾
U. S. Bonds of 1868	115¾	115¾
U. S. Bonds of 1864		118¼
U. S. Bonds of 1865		118¼
U. S. Bonds of 1865, new	119¾	117¾
U. S. Bonds of 1867	117¾	117¾
U. S. Bonds of 1868	117¾	117¾
10-40s		117¾
New 5s	116	115¾
Gold	113¾	113¾
Currency 6s		114¾

—James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quoted United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

Gold	113¾
United States 6s of 1881	120½
United States 5-20s of 1862	115¾
United States 5-20s of 1864	115¾
United States 5-20s of 1865	115¾
United States 10-40s	117¾
United States 6-20s, January and July, 1865	117¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1867	117¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1868	117¾
Currency Sixes	114¾

—Some parties interested in creating a disturbance in the money market and in the depression of Government bonds, started the rumor that the Bank of England had determined to "shut down" on American securities, and had actually called in a loan on such securities of four millions sterling. To account for this it was said that a strong clique, composed of Americans, had determined to make a combination for disturbing the London money market, and adopting the lock-up tactics which have been so successful in New York. It may be well to mention that the Bank of England does not lend money on any foreign securities, and the discrimination against American credits in London, if in any case it may exist, is due rather to other restrictive causes than to the fear of any clique combination to deplete the Bank of England reserves.

—The following table shows the prices of railway stocks, gold, &c., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day, furnished by George I. Whitney, Esq., broker and dealer in stocks, bonds and gold, corner of Fifth avenue and Wood street:

April 26, 1873.	10:30 A.M.	11:30 A.M.	12:30 P.M.	1:30 P.M.	2:30 P.M.
Gold	117¾	117¾	117¾	117¾	117¾
Canton	85¾	86	85¾	85¾	85¾
Western Union Tel	85¾	86	85¾	85¾	85¾
Quicksilver		33¾			
Pacific Mail	58¾	59¼	58¾	58¾	58¾
Adams Express		70		70	
Wells-Fargo Express		79		79	
American Express		49		49	
United States Express		72		72	
New York Central	101¾	101¾	101¾	101¾	101¾
Erie	66	65¾	65¾	65¾	65¾
Michigan Central		93		93	
Michigan Southern	93	93¼	93	93¼	93¼
Illinois Central					
Cleveland and Pitts					
Chicago and N. W.					
Chicago and N. W. pref					
Rock Island					
St. Paul	39	39	39	39	39
St. Paul pref	78¾	78¾	78¾	78¾	78¾
Wabash	40¼	40¼	40¼	40¼	40¼
Wabash pref					
Fort Wayne		99½		99½	
Ohio and Mississippi	44¾	44¾	44¾	44¾	44¾
Terre Haute	30¾	32¼	32¼	32¼	32¼
Chicago and Alton					
Chicago and Alton pref					
Boston, Hart. and Erie		2¾			
Harlem		125		125	
New Jersey Central					
Cleveland and Pitts	86¾	86¾	85¾		
Hannibal and St. Jo			41½		42¾
Lake Shore					
Atlantic Mail					

—Messrs Robinson Bros., bankers, No. 78 Fourth avenue furnish the following quotations of active stock on the Philadelphia Stock Board to-day:

Penna. Central	57	Phila. and Erie	26
Reading	98	Penna. Allotments	5¾
United Cos.	119½	Pittsburgh 5s	73¾
Oil Creek	32¾	A. V. R. R. 7-30's	92½
Lehigh Valley	59¾	Central Transp'n	47½

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, April 26 1873.

REMARKS—The week just closed, owing to the inclement state of the weather, has been a very dull one. Few country purchasers in the city owing to the wretched condition of the roads. There are few changes in prices worthy of special mention. A change for the better is shining brightly in an unclouded sky, casts a hope that piles and weather has come at last. We anticipate a largely increased volume of trade during the coming week. Below are the wholesale rates unless special mention is made to the contrary:

ASHES—Pearls—We are reported sales at 4½@5¾c as to quality. Market quiet.

APPLES—Receipts on the increase, being 203 bbls against 171. Sales from 3@4 per bbl.

BEES—The market is reported more active at the following rates: Common, 20@25c; choice yellow, 30@35c; pure 35@40c; pure bleached, 45@50c.

BEANS—There is no change in prices. Sales X at 89 @ bbl; S at 81; prime at $1 @ sale 8 bbl.

BUTTER—Receipts 18 packages. Strictly prime table butter is in fair demand, and under a light supply. Other grades dull. Quotations are nominal as follows: Fine yellow, 32@35c; choice yellow, 30@32c; fair to prime yellow, 25@28c; low grades, 20@22c; choice roll, 25@28c; fair to prime roll, 22@24c; low grades, 18@20c; packing stock, 15@18c.

CANDLES—Sperm, 55@60c; adamantine, 18@20c; stearine, 15@16c; paraffine, 18@20c; tallow, 10@11c; extra, 12c.

CHEESE—Prices less firm and tend to lower figures. We quote: New York Goshen at 18½c; new Ohio factory 14@14½c; new Ohio dairy 13@13½c.

CARBON OIL—The market is firm, with sales of car lots at 16@16½c, 10 lb cases at 20c and 5 gallon cans at 30@35c; parts 98@99c; pearls 11c; arsenic 2½@3c; nitrate soda 4½@5c; black lead 6c. Trades reported dull.

ALES—There is no change in prices. Sales X at 89 @ bbl; S at 81; porter at $10

THE VERY LATEST.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

CRITICAL SITUATION IN SPAIN.

The Ultras Threaten Massacre.

American Commission rs to Vienna.

THE CHARGES OF CORRUPTION.

The Emperor at St. Petersburgh.

The Disorder in Madrid—A Massacre Apprehended.

N. Y. Herald Special.]

MADRID, April 27.—The ultras demand the establishment of the Commune and are engaged in hunting down members of the Assembly. The Assembly Segasta was surrounded in the street by armed men, the leader leading a Phrygian cap on a bayonet. Seceera was arrested in the house of serrano's mother. Figuerola was in the ultras must successfully lead to a massacre as the monarchial volunteers are ready to assist to fight against the execution of the decree for disarming them.

MADRID, April 27.—The Minister of Finance has announced that arrangements have been made for the payment of Treasury bills due at end of May one-third in specie and two thirds in new acceptances, payable one month from date.

The band commanded by the famous chief Asnalti has been routed, and its leader has disappeared.

Captain General Velarde has ordered the mobilization of country districts invaded by carlists to abandon their farms and houses and retire into the cities, with all the provisions they can carry.

MADRID, April 28.—The Imparcial Gazette announces that five brothers of Don Carlos, accompanied by his staff, crossed the French frontier on Sunday last. The carlists have been defeated several times recently. In one engagement their loss in wounded alone was 1,000.

Rumors of a reconstruction of the Ministry are current, but no definite change is announced as yet, except that Figueras, Pi Y. Margall and Castelar will retire, and Olozaga, Salmeron, Garcia, Lopez and Rivas or other advanced Federalists succeed the retiring members.

American Commissioners to Vienna—The Alleged Corruption.

N. Y. Herald Special.]

VIENNA, April 27.—There is much excitement here over the suspension of corruptly appointed American Commissioners. There is a report that the assistant of the head Commissioner borrowed money of a man who obtained a refreshment contract, and operated with others in a similar way. The new arrivals are greatly disgusted and are panicky of better position.

LONDON, April 28.—The scandal in relation to the appointment of the American Vienna Exposition Commission occupies public attention in Vienna. The Gazette in the Presse says that Minister General Van Buren has addressed to President Grant a strong remonstrance against this appointment. It is openly charged that the Commissioner was cognizant of the exactions. The suspended Commissioner refuses to vacate the building as Minister Jay to temporarily remove them. An editorial in the Presse says that Minister Motley was in his authority, and evidently inspired by him, alleges that large sums were paid to the suspended Commissioners by contractors. Jay is a lunch Commissioner for various concessions. The money was collected on the pretext of a subscription for the erection of a monument to a model school house, and the journal ironically remarks: "Here thus exhibit two forms of that institution." It mentions that two restaurant keepers, Germans, paid each one thousand dollars for the school house. Minister Jay and General Van Buren have evidently, been taken from the beginning and the delay and disorganization in the American department of the Exposition is a necessary consequence. The list of American exhibitors and the plan of allotment of space to them are not forthcoming. It is said that they were sent to London by express and are lost, but it is probable they are among the official papers that Gen. Meyer refuses to deliver to the Vienna Commissioners.

The Daily Telegraph's explorer in Assyria has met with great success. He has found eighty new inscriptions, including histories known and hitherto unknown of Assyrian kings. Among the discoveries is a highly important tablet containing a collection of proverbs in the Sumerian language, which is the further elucidation of the whole class of inscriptions. Many of the inscriptions have been obtained.

Assembly Elections in France—Success of Radical Republicans.

PARIS, April 27.—The election of deputy, to fill the vacant seat for this city in the Assembly, was held to-day. The vote cast was unusually large. The following are the latest returns: M. Barodet, radical, 106,000; Baron Stodel, conservative, 127,000; Count De Remusat, supporter of President Thiers, 100,000. The official returns will probably differ little from these figures, which ensure the election of M. Barodet. Large sums are reported to have been staked on the result, standing a cold pain, awaiting the latest news and eagerly discussing the results. Elections were held on Sunday in Marseilles and Bordeaux, in which the radical candidates were also successful.

Reception of the German Emperor at St. Petersburgh.

LONDON, April 28.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 27.—The German Emperor arrived in this city to-day, and was received with extraordinary honors. He was met at Gatschina, Imperial residence, by the Grand Dukes and Duchess, who accompanied him to the city. The two Emperors made their entrance in the presence of immense crowds of people, who manifested the greatest enthusiasm. The Emperor William first reviewed the regiment of which he is honorary colonel, and was then conducted to the winter palace at the end of May one-third in specie and two thirds in new acceptances, payable one month from date.

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received by the Court with the most imposing ceremonies. The Czar presented the Prince with a sword of honor, the Cross of St. George, the Iron Cross for merit, with the additional inscription "for Valor," and an Imperial order set in brilliants.

Alleged Violation of International Law.

LONDON, April 26.—The London Republicans have undertaken the prosecution of the Carlist committee in this city who are collecting money for Don Carlos, as it is claimed to be in violation of international law.

The War in Sumatra to be Resumed.

THE HAGUE, April 26.—The government has ordered fourteen steamers to proceed immediately to Sumatra and co-operate with the Dutch troops in their movements against the Atchenese. The vessels will carry a large quantity of ammunition and arms for troops.

European Markets.

LONDON, April 26, 2 P. M.—Consols 92¾; American Securities—5-20s, 65, 91⅝; '67, 93⅜; 10 40s, 89¼; new 5s, 89½; Erie Railway bonds 50⅝.

FRANKFORT, April 26.—United States 5-20s, 92, 95¾.

LIVERPOOL, April 26.—Cotton dull; middling uplands 9¾d; Orleans 9¾d; sales 10,000 bales, of which 6,000 bales were American and 2,000 bales were for speculation and export; March and April shipments from the Southern ports 9 9-16d; April to-do New Orleans 9¾d; April delivery from New Orleans 9 5-16d; May to-do 9¾d. Breadstuffs quiet; winter wheat 12s 2d. Flour 27s 6d. Corn 27s 9d. Lard 41s 9d. Cheese 68s 6d. Cumberland middles 38s 9d; short 4ths do 43s 6d.

ANTWERP, April 26.—Refined petroleum 42¾ francs.

Movements of President Grant.

DENVER, Col., April 27.—President Grant and party received Denver safe and well at 1:30 P. M. today and will remain here till Monday morning, when the party leave on a special train for Colorado Springs, Pueblo and Central City, from Central to Idaho Springs, the party take passage on the narrow gauge to Denver on Monday evening. The President will give a public reception on Monday evening at Governors Guards' Hall and will probably go East via Omaha Tuesday.

Killing Frost in South Carolina.

CHARLESTON, S. C. April 27.—Advices from neighboring coast sections report disastrous results to crops from the frost of yesterday morning. Much of the cotton will have to be replanted, and the injury to early vegetables is very great. Frost so late in the season has not occurred in this region for fifty years.

AN EXTRAORDINARY CLAIM.

A Gentleman from Chicago Stirring up Livingstone County, New York—He Wants Four Square Miles and Part of a Town.

A letter from Mount Morris, Livingstone county, N. Y., says: The citizens and property holders of this place are greatly excited over the prospects of a most extraordinary suit at law which is about to be commenced in the Courts of this county by a descendant of one Ebenezer Allen, who sold the plot on which Mount Morris is built about eighty years ago.

Allen came to this place shortly after the revolutionary war, from Philadelphia, from which city he fled to escape punishment for bigamy. The western part of this state was then called the Genesee country.

Allen was a lawless but daring and enterprising man. Soon after settling here, he took up his abode with a notorious woman known as the White Woman of the Genesee. He afterwards left her and married a Seneca squaw, by whom he raised two other wives, living with all three.

About 1790 he built the first grist mill ever put up in Western New York. The site of this old building was in the city of Rochester. In the above year a number of pieces of land in this part of the state, and a large tract of land in this part of the state. Among them was the celebrated Bouncier Reserve in Avon. This place was named after Allen. Indian Allen, as Ebenezer was called, had two children by his squaw wives, one by his first wife, whom he called Calico. The other one was called Salty, after his first wife, although she was the daughter of one of his other consorts.

About the time of the purchase by the Philadelphia speculators, Allen made arrangements with the Seneca Indians by which he was ceded considerable land. In that grant was a four mile square tract. On this Mount Morris now stands in part. It was ceded "in trust" to Indian Allen for his two daughters. A condition of the grant was that he should have his children thoroughly instructed in reading, writing, cyphering, and all the accomplishments and acquirements of the white people.

Allen lived heretofore until 1812, doing a thriving business as a trader. At the breaking out of the difficulties between this country and Great Britain, Allen became considerably involved in the patriotic soldiers by siding with the British. He was forced to leave the State, and went to Canada, where he shortly afterward died. Before leaving, however, he made a conveyance held in trust for his daughters to Robert Morris. This has since been sold to individuals, and the town occupies the site.

Now there comes from Chicago a man claiming to be a descendant of one of Indian Allen's daughters. He has collected documents, searched records, employed lawyers, and declares his intention of commence proceedings to recover the entire four mile grant to his grandfather. He claims that Allen, holding the land in trust for his daughters, had no right to sell it. The claimant is assured by his legal advisers that his position is right, and that his chances for success are good. The claim will be opposed by a united community, and the litigation will be of great interest.

Counterfeiters.

If there is an asylum on earth it must exist in a county of Virginia, the Clerk of which reports that there is neither lawyer, doctor nor preacher within his precincts, nor has been for twenty years.

ADDITIONAL RIVER DISPATCHES.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, April 26.—River nineteen feet and falling. Arrived—Alaska, Pittsburgh; Mollie Rogers, Arkansas river. Cloudy and moderating.

Evansville.

EVANSVILLE, IND., April 27.—Cloudy and light rain this evening. Mercury 50 to 64. River has fallen one foot. Fort List—Down—Kentucky, Ed. Hooks and Morning Star. Up—R. W. Skillinger, Belle and Minnesota. Nothing doing to-day. R. E. Lee is expected to-night.

Cairo.

CAIRO, ILL., April 27.—Arrived—Shannon, Cincinnati; Henry Ames, St. Louis; J. M. Hale, New Orleans; Robert E. Lee, New Orleans; Lady Lee, St. Louis; Florence, St. Louis; Indiana, Evansville; Fannie Peck, Memphis. Departed—Iron Mountain, New Orleans; Futurity, New Orleans; Quickstep, Evansville; Shannon, Memphis; Belle Memphis, Memphis; Kellogg, St. Louis; Babbage, St. Louis; Tyrone, Nashville; Bon Accord; St. Louis; Robert E. Lee, Evansville; Mary Parker, St. Louis; Painter, Memphis; Indiana, New Orleans; Pat Cleburne, Cincinnati. River fell four inches, and it has been raining since five a. m. Thermometer 60.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, MO., April 27.—Arrived—Bilbost, Memphis; Lacassa, Milliken and Roberts, Belle river; Lioness, Keokuk; Belle of La Crosse, St. Paul; City of Vicksburg, Vicksburg; Curtis, lower river. Departed—Savage, Pittsburgh; City of Quincy, Quincy